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Identical letters dated 25 October 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you the position of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic regarding the thirty-second report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2258 (2015) (S/2016/796) (S/2016/873).

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reaffirms the positions that it has previously communicated in its identical letters addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council responding to the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014) and 2258 (2015).

After reviewing the report under consideration, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic is firmly convinced that, as was the case in previous reports, the Secretariat is incapable of drafting these reports in an objective, impartial and fair manner, despite the fact that the Syrian Government has continuously provided the Secretariat with substantiated and detailed information with a view to ensuring that these reports are accurate and objective. The Secretariat has continued to espouse the position of the governments of States that are known for their hostile policies towards Syria, particularly the Governments of certain influential States on the Security Council and certain extremist governments and regimes of the region, such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Turkey. Indeed, the Secretariat has sought to cover up the fact that those governments and regimes have exacerbated the situation in Syria by supporting terrorism, profiting from the suffering of Syrians both within and outside the country, and hindering efforts to achieve a political solution based on intra-Syrian dialogue, thereby prolonging the humanitarian, social, and economic suffering of all Syrians, and the health crisis they have been enduring.

Following is the position of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic regarding certain aspects of the current report of the Secretariat:

- The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic regrets that, like previous reports, the report under consideration fails to achieve its presumed goal, which is to review the humanitarian situation in Syria and enhance efforts to

address it without favouritism, politicization or selectivity. The Government also regrets that the Secretariat has strayed from its technical mandate and used the report under consideration to mislead global public opinion, instead of informing the world about developments in the situation in Syria. The report is also being used to level accusations against the Syrian Government and disparage the tremendous efforts that it is making to provide Syrians with basic services and support, combat terrorism and restore security and stability in all the regions and cities of Syria, in order to improve the humanitarian situation of Syrians and strengthen their resilience, and to enable displaced Syrians to return to their homes and resume their normal lives.

- The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic deplores the disregard displayed by the Secretariat and those who drafted the report of the constitutional and legal right of the Government under international law to defend its people from terrorism, particularly terrorism perpetrated by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Nusrah Front and the terrorist organizations and persons associated with them.

- The Syrian Government rejects the Secretariat's deliberate refusal to acknowledge that the successful delivery of humanitarian assistance provided by United Nations and international organizations to both stable and unstable areas, most recently in September 2016, would not have been possible without the assistance, facilitation and efforts of the Syrian Government.

- With regard to Aleppo, the Secretariat failed to address how the situation in that governorate has deteriorated to its current painful level, and how the city of Aleppo has been transformed from the economic capital of Syria, the residents of which enjoyed a decent standard of living and had all services available to them, into to a beleaguered city, the residents of which lack security and medical services and are struggling to survive. The situation in Aleppo was brought about by armed terrorist groups and foreign terrorist fighters, who were brought to Syria from all over the world via Turkish territory with the assistance of the Erdoğan regime. Those terrorists are funded by Saudi Arabia and Qatar, armed by the Americans and Europeans, and espouse the extremist Wahhabist ideology of Saudi Arabia that is founded on hatred, negation of the other and murder, all of which are repudiated by Syrians. The terrorists in eastern Aleppo city continue to use civilians from that part of the city as human shields, and they continue to rain down dozens of mortar shells on the neighbourhoods of western Aleppo every day. Thousands of civilians have been killed and injured in this bombardment, which has been met with a deafening silence, particularly from those Western Governments and Secretariat officials who claim to care about Aleppo. It is regrettable that the Secretariat continues to refer to those terrorists as the "non-State armed opposition", in stark violation of international law, under which such designations are impermissible, and in utter disregard of the victims of the crimes committed by these terrorist groups and of the feelings of the victims' families. The use of this phrase also demonstrates disdain on the part of the Secretariat for its professional obligations and its mandate under the Charter.

With regard to situation in Aleppo specifically, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic draws attention to the following:

1. When addressing the failure of the Russian-American agreement of 9 September 2016 concerning Aleppo, the Secretariat failed to mention that the Syrian Government had complied with the call to cease hostilities. The armed terrorist groups took advantage of that compliance to regroup and amass fighters and materiel in preparation for confronting the Government. The Secretariat also failed to mention that it was the armed terrorist groups that undermined and violated the agreement, because they do not wish resolve the situation in Aleppo. The Secretariat also failed to mention that the main reason for the collapse of the agreement was the failure of the Americans to fulfil their responsibilities, particularly with regard to separating the so-called moderate opposition from the terrorist organizations.

2. The operations that are being carried out by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and its allies in Aleppo comply fully with international law, international human rights law and Security Council resolutions, and steer clear of populated areas and civilian or service facilities. These operations are taking place because it is the constitutional duty of the Syrian Government to protect its citizens and counter the terrorism perpetrated by armed terrorist groups, which, to date, have killed more than 400 children and elderly persons in the western neighbourhoods of Aleppo.

3. At the behest of their masters in the region and outside it, the terrorists in eastern Aleppo have made it impossible to achieve national reconciliation or a settlement that would spare lives and ensure the return of normal life to the city.

4. In coordination between Syria and Russia, a unilateral cessation of hostilities in eastern Aleppo was declared for humanitarian reasons, namely, the evacuation of the wounded, the ill and the elderly from the neighbourhoods of eastern Aleppo. A United Nations team comprising representatives of United Nations organizations operating in Damascus and led by the United Nations Resident Coordinator and a representative of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies were brought in to monitor the evacuation. The Syrian Government designated six crossings through which civilians could leave and two others for armed personnel whom the Government had invited to regularize their situation, so that they might be included in the amnesty or allowed to leave the city. However, the armed terrorist groups, which are using city residents as human shields, prevented civilians and armed personnel from leaving the city by deploying snipers, firing shells and terrorizing individuals and threatening to kill them.

5. The Syrian Government rejects the selective approach that the Secretariat adopted with respect to the situation in eastern Aleppo and specific areas of Syria. All of Syria, including eastern and western Aleppo, is suffering as a result of the terrorism perpetrated by armed terrorist groups, the attacks carried out by the so-called international coalition and the coercive unilateral economic measures imposed by the Americans and the Europeans. It is now well know that the Secretariat will focus on specific areas whenever the terrorist groups in those areas find themselves in dire straits. In that connection, the Syrian Government deplores the attitude taken by Secretariat and its silence with regard to the years-long siege

imposed by the terrorists on western Aleppo, which they have bombarded with hundreds of shells, killing hundreds of civilians.

6. The Secretariat ignores the close alliance between the armed terrorist groups and the terrorist organizations ISIL and the Nusrah Front, both of which are on the relevant Security Council lists, and the fact that they coordinate their attacks against civilians and Syrian government forces in Aleppo. Yet those groups' leaders have acknowledged this alliance and admitted that it is impossible to make a distinction between the armed groups that some like to designate "moderate" and the ISIL and the Nusrah Front terrorist organizations. This extremely critical matter was deliberately overlooked by the Secretariat, which focused on its goal of holding the Syrian Government responsible for the deterioration of the situation in Aleppo and other areas.

7. It is shameful that the Secretariat should attempt to hide the fact that it was the armed terrorist groups that were responsible for the attack against the humanitarian convoy destined for Urum al-Kubra that resulted in the death of many innocent civilians and relief workers.

8. The Syrian Government deplores the Secretariat's failure to specify the party responsible for the suffering of the residents of Aleppo as a result of the water, medicine, food and electricity shortages. In particular, the Secretariat failed to mention that it was the terrorists who cut off the city's water supply and stole the food and medicine that was intended for the civilians of Aleppo, and that it was the actions of the terrorists and the air raids of the so-called international coalition that destroyed the Sulayman Halabi plant and other power plants and water purification plants.

9. The Syrian Government deplores the Secretariat's decision to address the targeting of so-called White Helmet centres. The presence of this organization in the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic is unauthorized and illegal. Accordingly, their personnel cannot be considered to be medical or rescue teams, particularly given that international reports have established that these are not civilian organizations and that they have taken part in terrorist operations in Syria, tortured and executed prisoners and civilians, and smuggled medicines and medical equipment from Turkey to armed terrorist groups throughout Syria.

- The Syrian Government regrets that the Secretariat has continued to depend on unreliable and biased information sources whose aim is to provide misleading information and deliberately tarnish the image of the Syrian Government. Meanwhile, the Secretariat continues to ignore reports that focus on the crimes committed by terrorists and the governments that are financing them and facilitating their passage into Syrian territory, so that they can perpetrate massacres and exacerbate the humanitarian plight of Syrians. Perhaps the worst example of this is the reliance of the Secretariat on speculative and biased reports and information issued by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the reports of which have proven, time and again, to be lacking in objectivity, neutrality and credibility.

- The Syrian Government deplores the reluctance of the Secretariat to state explicitly that ISIL and the Nusrah Front are terrorist organizations, and the failure of the Security Council, as yet, to characterize the Front for the

Conquest of the Levant, the successor of the Nusrah Front, as a terrorist organization.

- The Syrian Government regrets that, in paragraph 21 of the report, the Secretariat failed to state explicitly that it was the armed terrorist groups that seized the medical supplies and denied civilians access to them in those parts of Syria to which convoys had been dispatched.

- The Syrian Government rejects the attempts of the Secretariat to whitewash and promote the operations carried out by the so-called international coalition led by the United States of America. It furthermore rejects the wilful omission of any reference to the civilian casualties and massive infrastructure damage caused by the aerial bombardment, including, in particular, the targeting of power plants and electricity transmission and storage infrastructure in Aleppo, as well as well as economic and oil installations. The Syrian Government also reiterates that it strongly condemns the indiscriminate attacks carried out by the aircraft of the States members of the "coalition" in various areas of Syria. Those attacks have killed innocent civilians and caused substantial damage to Syrian infrastructure.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic also condemns the unacceptable approach taken by the Secretariat in paragraph 13 of the report with respect to the violations committed by aircraft belonging to the so-called international coalition and the deliberate and criminal attack that coalition perpetrated against Syrian Arab Army soldiers who were fighting the terrorist ISIL organization in Dayr al-Zawr governorate and defending the inhabitants of that governorate from the atrocities of ISIL. Following that attack, ISIL, with the knowledge of and in coordination with the Americans, occupied Syrian Arab Army positions.

- The Syrian Government condemns the Secretariat's wilful and repeated disregard of the catastrophic humanitarian repercussions for Syrians of the ongoing coercive unilateral economic measures imposed by the United States of America, the European Union and other States on the most vital service sectors, such as health care, education, energy, food, water and electricity, that provide for the daily needs of Syrians, strengthen their resilience and supply them with necessary services. With regard to the passages in the current report concerning the rise in food insecurity and the decline in health-care services, the Syrian Government finds it deplorable that the Secretariat fails to mention the effect that the coercive unilateral economic measures imposed by the Europeans and the Americans have had on the ability to acquire and import food and non-food items, medicines, medical devices and the agricultural and production equipment needed to bolster food security and the health-care sector in Syria.

Without good reason, the Secretariat has failed to fulfil its responsibility to monitor and report on how those measures have helped to exacerbate the humanitarian situation in Syria, despite the fact that the Syrian Government has drawn attention to this matter repeatedly. The Secretariat has also failed to cite in its monthly report the reports of its representatives in Syria regarding the effect of those measures on the humanitarian situation in Syria. This constitutes indisputable evidence that the Secretariat is unprofessional and biased and favours the States that

are imposing those measures in violation of international law, international humanitarian law, human rights law and the relevant United Nations resolutions.

- It is deplorable that, despite repeated requests from the Syrian Government, the Secretariat has failed to correct the same political and legal error that it had made previously by describing, in paragraphs 4, 7, and 12, the armed terrorist groups as the non-State armed opposition, although the Secretariat is aware that those groups comprise ISIL and the Front for the Conquest of the Levant (the Nusrah Front), which are included in the Security Council list of individuals and entities associated with the ISIL and Al-Qaida terrorist organizations, as well as numerous, variously named, terrorist groups that are ideologically, financially and logistically linked to the two latter terrorist organizations. Syrian society has rejected the barbaric, extremist thinking of those groups, their poisonous ideologies and their brutal and inhumane practices. The Syrian Government also regrets that the Secretariat has failed to respond to our previous queries regarding the legal basis under international law for irresponsibly referring to organizations that are included in the Security Council list of individuals, entities and terrorist groups linked with the ISIL and Al-Qaida, and which constitute the backbone of the so-called Army of Conquest in Idlib and Aleppo, as the non-State armed opposition.

- The Syrian Government finds it regrettable that Secretariat continues to promote the cross-border delivery of assistance, even though it is clear that such delivery is ineffective and that most of the assistance thus delivered falls into the hands of armed terrorist groups in the targeted areas. The notifications sent to the Syrian Government do not meet the minimum standard of credibility with regard to figures, data, number of beneficiaries and information on the parties that receive and distribute assistance to civilian beneficiaries. The Secretariat also continues to exaggerate the amount of assistance provided and express underserved thanks in that regard to certain Governments that are recruiting foreign terrorists and mercenaries from around the world and facilitating their passage into Syria, and recruiting displaced persons in camps in neighbouring States, arming them and providing them with all support and facilitating their entry into Syria, so that they can attack the Syrian State and people and thereby serve the interests of those Governments.

- In that connection, the Syrian Government reiterates that the United Nations monitoring mechanism cannot verify that cross-border assistance is reaching its rightful beneficiaries, and has thus far proven to be incapable of doing so. We should like to recall that the Bab al-Hawa, Bab al-Salamah and Ramtha border crossings are also the entry points through which arms, materiel and ammunition are smuggled to armed terrorist groups in Syria. The Syrian Government reiterates that the Syrian Arab Red Crescent stands ready to monitor the delivery of humanitarian assistance to its intended recipients, but the Secretariat has not responded to that proposal.

- The Syrian Government finds it unacceptable that, in speaking of the obstacles to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, the Secretariat failed to refer to the responsibility of armed terrorist groups, described as "moderate" by some Western Governments and radical regimes in the region, for obstructing the

delivery of such assistance to areas where those groups are prevalent or have imposed siege and for preventing Syrian Arab Red Crescent representatives from entering several areas and delivering aid.

- The Syrian Government takes exception to the Secretariat's whitewashing, in paragraph 19 of the report, of crimes committed by the armed terrorist groups present in Yarmouk camp. The Secretariat ignores the fact that those groups, including the terrorist organizations ISIL, Ahrar al-Sham and the Army of Islam, are responsible for hindering the delivery of assistance by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to Palestine refugees displaced from Yarmouk camp to Yalda, Babila and Bayt Saham, having issued a statement declaring themselves to be the only parties authorized to supervise the distribution of aid and receive the aid convoys entering those areas.

- The Syrian Government affirms the importance and centrality of the facilitation and support that it provides to United Nations organizations and programmes. During the reporting period, numerous medical evacuations were carried out and humanitarian assistance was provided to a number of Syrian communities and towns, without distinction. In particular, several patients were evacuated from the town of Madaya in Rif Dimashq, which also received humanitarian assistance thanks to the efforts and swift response of the Syrian Government and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to the humanitarian and health needs of the town's inhabitants. The Syrian Government reiterates that those who are behind the armed terrorist groups besieging the towns of Fu'a and Kafraya are the main reason for the failure to reach an agreement that would finally end the suffering not only in those two towns but also in Zabadani and Madaya.

- The Syrian Government once again strongly condemns the Secretariat's continuing bias towards the Turkish Government to the detriment of the hundreds of thousands of Syrian civilians in Hasakah governorate who have been affected by that Government's deliberate closure of the Nusaybin border crossing and its refusal to approve United Nations requests for humanitarian assistance destined for Hasakah governorate to be brought in via that crossing. The Syrian Government reaffirms that the temporary closure of the crossing since December 2015, or more than 10 months, is not for security reasons but rather for well-known political reasons. In short, it is aimed at increasing the suffering of Syrian civilians in Hasakah and Qamishli besieged by armed terrorist groups, notably ISIL.

- The Syrian Government regrets the fact that the Secretariat continues to include in the report inaccurate or unreliable figures and statistics on the number of visa applications submitted by United Nations agencies. The correct information is that, in September, the Syrian Government approved 35 entry visa applications for staff of United Nations organizations and specialized agencies. The Government had also approved the renewal of 79 visas, and not 44 as stated in the report. The Syrian Government also approved several applications (which were submitted at the end of September) at the start of the present month of October. Information on those applications will be included in its reply to the report of the Secretariat for December.

- The Syrian Government regrets the Secretariat's ongoing efforts, as in paragraph 31 of the report, to paint a negative picture of the work being done by foreign non-governmental organizations in Syria and to allege that they are facing administrative obstacles. The Syrian Government would like to correct the inaccurate information contained in the Secretariat's current report:
  - To date, the number of foreign non-governmental organizations that have been authorized to provide aid and humanitarian assistance in Syria is 22, not 17.
  - The Syrian Government is providing those organizations with all possible facilitation and assistance to carry out their work as effectively as possible and in a way that responds to the needs of as many affected Syrians as possible, in accordance with Syrian laws and regulations.
- The most significant obstacles impeding the work of those organizations and their ability to execute projects rapidly are the unilateral economic measures imposed by the Europeans and the Americans against Syria. Those measures have prevented those organizations from securing and receiving the funding they require and securing the supplies, material and equipment they need to execute their projects in Syria. For example, the non-governmental organization Oxfam was unable for some time to secure diesel fuel to supply the water purification plant in Aleppo because the European Union did not permit the importation of that fuel for that purpose. This prevented Oxfam from executing the project and, coupled with the cutting off of water pipes by armed terrorist groups, caused a sharp drop in the amount of drinking water available to the residents of Aleppo.
- The Syrian Government is surprised that the Secretariat should state that United Nations staff members are being detained, although the Government had previously informed the Organization of the status of several of its local staff members who had been arrested on charges of terrorism and cooperation with terrorists and whose cases had been referred to the competent courts.
- The Syrian Government regrets that the Secretariat has contributed to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Syria and helped to prolong the suffering of Syrians, instead of providing them with humanitarian assistance, striving to improve their living conditions, strengthening their resilience and enhancing their stability in their own country. This is so because its reports on and its analyses of the situation in Syria are replete with exaggeration, politicization and obfuscation, and fail to meet the minimum standards of professionalism, accuracy and objectivity. Moreover, the Secretariat has continued to espouse the hostile position towards Syria adopted by certain influential States on the Security Council and certain government of the region. The Syrian Government is therefore compelled to once again call on the Secretariat to adopt a new approach to the humanitarian situation in Syria, one that is based on professionalism and objectivity. The Secretariat should designate staff members who are better trained and more professional, and not hostile towards Syria to oversee the drafting of these reports.
- The Syrian Government finds it objectionable that the Secretariat should deliberately delay the issuance of the report and make it available only a short

time before the Security Council meeting at which the report will be discussed. The purpose of the late issuance is to deny the Syrian Government the time it needs to respond fully to the report and refute the allegations set out therein. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic must be given sufficient time to respond to such reports, so that the members of the Security Council can be made aware of the Government's position before the meeting at which the report will be discussed.

- The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterates its long-standing position that the country's crisis requires a political solution based on Syrian-led dialogue among Syrians, without outside interference or preconditions. It stresses that the political approach goes hand in hand with counter-terrorism efforts, which will continue until all armed terrorist groups active throughout Syria are eradicated. In that context, the Syrian Government reiterates that the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General must perform his duties and recalls that the success of the political process and any palpable improvement in the humanitarian situation will primarily depend on a serious and non-politicized international and regional commitment to fighting terrorism in Syria and on an immediate end to the unilateral coercive economic measures imposed on the Syrian people with no legal or moral basis.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterates its call on the Security Council to prevail on the States that support and finance armed terrorist groups to refrain from so doing, in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions on combating terrorism and the financing thereof, in particular resolutions 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2199 (2015) and 2253 (2015). Compliance with and enforcement of those resolutions is the key to resolving the situation in Syria and delivering unprecedented humanitarian assistance to those in need in Syria.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I to the identical letters dated 25 October 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Crimes and indiscriminate attacks committed by ISIL, the Nusrah Front, the Free Army, the Army of Islam, Ahrar al-Sham, the Army of Conquest and other armed terrorist groups and ignored by the authors of the report

- During the reporting period, attacks carried out by certain armed terrorist groups with, inter alia, mortar shells and explosive devices, killed 79 civilians and injured hundreds of others. The estimated death toll and number of injured persons is not final.
- Armed terrorist groups bombarded neighbourhoods in Damascus and Rif Dimashq with dozens of mortar shells, killing several civilians, including women and children, injuring scores of others, some seriously, and causing significant material damage.
- On 11 September 2016, in the city of Aleppo, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front, the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion, the Islamic Front, Liwa' al-Tawhid, the Badr Martyrs Brigade, the Emigrants Brigade and Northern Shield, fired scores of mortar shells, rockets and gas cylinder missiles at the Bab al-Nasr, Salah al-Din and Jamiliyah neighbourhoods, killing 9 persons, injuring 25 others, including women and children, and causing material damage to some buildings, shops, vehicles and infrastructure.
- On 20 September, the ISIL terrorist organization fired seven mortar shells at the besieged city of Dayr al-Zawr, killing two children and injuring five others.
- On 1 September, in Rif Dimashq governorate, armed terrorist groups deployed in Duma fired 12 mortar shells at the Wafidin camp, killing two persons. Another eight persons were injured by blast fragments.
- On 4 September, in the city of Aleppo, armed terrorist groups located in the Dawwar Salah al-Din and Rashidin neighbourhoods and in the vicinity of Jam'iyat al-Zahra' fired mortar shells at the Hamdaniyah, Tayarah and Jam'iyat al-Zahra' neighbourhoods, killing 6 persons, injuring 11 others and causing material damage.
- On 28 September, in the city of Aleppo, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front, the Nur al-Din al-Zanki battalion, the Islamic Front, Liwa' al-Tawhid, the Badr Martyrs Brigade, the Emigrants Brigade and Northern Shield, fired dozens of mortar shells, rockets and gas cylinders at the Salah al-Din highway, Hamdaniyah 606 and Jam'iyat Tishrin neighbourhood and at the area next to Zubayr mosque, killing two persons, injuring 10 others, including women and children, and causing material damage to some buildings, shops, vehicles and infrastructure.

Annex II to the identical letters dated 25 October 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Examples of humanitarian assistance delivered during September 2016 thanks to the facilitation provided by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations and other international organizations, in cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, in addition to the assistance provided by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent

- The Syrian Arab Red Crescent, thanks to the facilitation of the Syrian Government, delivered to various governorates humanitarian food, non-food and medical assistance provided from inside Syrian territory by United Nations agencies. A total of 2,103,840 beneficiaries (407,796 families) received food parcels provided by the World Food Programme through the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. The number of beneficiaries of United Nations humanitarian assistance, in the form of food parcels alone, distributed from inside Syrian territory is estimated at 3,002,000 beneficiaries (600,400 families).
- The Syrian Arab Red Crescent, with various forms of cooperation from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, delivered to most governorates humanitarian assistance provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross from within Syrian territory. Estimates are that 104,837 food parcels were delivered to 524,185 beneficiaries, in addition to the tens of thousands of packages of canned food, other food items and kitchen supplies delivered to hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries.
- The Syrian Arab Red Crescent, with cooperation from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, delivered humanitarian assistance (food, non-food and medical items, water purifiers, wheelchairs and baby food) provided by United Nations agencies, ICRC, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and international non-governmental organizations in Syria. The assistance was distributed to hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries in the various governorates of Syria.
- Between 2014 and May 2016, the total food assistance delivered to camp inhabitants by UNRWA, with the facilitation of the Syrian Government, amounted to 136,982 food parcels and 42,580 medical kits, which is in addition to the ongoing operation to provide them with non-food items, other foodstuffs and medical care. Palestinian refugees in Yalda, Babila and Bayt Saham are Yarmouk camp inhabitants who were displaced from the camp after it was invaded in April 2015 by the terrorist organization ISIL, in collusion with the terrorist Nusrah Front and other armed terrorist groups present in the camp. UNRWA has ceased to provide its assistance to inhabitants of the Yarmouk refugee camp through Yalda, Babila and Bayt Saham because the armed terrorist groups inside the camp issued a statement declaring that they were the only parties authorized to oversee the distribution of assistance and receive aid convoys entering Yalda, Babila and Bayt Saham.